

Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. Lasted nine years. Raised by taxes, £25,000,000, and by loans, £29,000,000.

4. Seven years war against France, Spain, Austria, and Russia—Prussia, only the ally of England. Commenced 1756. Peace of Paris, 1763. Raised by taxes, £52,000,000, and by loans, £60,000,000.

5. American war, against the Americans, French, Spaniards and Dutch. Commenced 1775. Lasted eight years. Peace of Versailles, 1783. Raised by taxes, £32,000,000, and by loans, £101,000,000.

6. War of the French Revolution, against France, and also Spain, till 1795—commenced 1793. The Dutch, Prussians, Austrians, Portuguese, and after 1795, Spaniards, allies of England. Raised by taxes, £263,500,000, and by loans, £200,500,000.

7. War against Napoleon, and the Spaniards, till 1808. Americans from 1812—Austrians, Prussians, Russians, Portuguese, Spaniards from 1808, allies of England—Commenced 1803. Peace of Paris, 1815. Lasted twelve years. Raised by taxes, £770,500,000, and by loans, £388,500,000.

Its weight and length. Its weight in gold would be 6,232 tons; in silver 120,000; its transportation in gold would require 26 ships of 250 tons each; 12,581 horse-carts each carrying half a ton, and forming a procession twenty-five miles in length; or 251,769 soldiers each carrying 50 lbs.; in sovereigns, piled upon one another, they would be 710 miles in height; laying them side by side and touching each other, they would form a chain of gold 11,018 miles in length, or nearly twice the circumference of the moon; the same amount in one pound notes, sewed together, would carpet a turnpike road 40 feet broad and 1010 miles long, or from Land's End to John o' Groats and half way back again; if sewed together end to end, they would form a bandage reaching four times round the world, or 16 times round the moon; divide the debt equally among the inhabitants of the world, and each person, man, woman, or child, of every color, would receive as their share the sum of 16 shillings; it would require 476 ships of 250 tons each to transport it in silver from Mexico (provided the mines in that country could furnish it) and after reaching England, 210,000 one-horse carts, carrying half a ton each, making a procession 677 miles long, or 5,000,000 of men carrying 50 lbs. each, to deposit it in the vaults, prior to its use for the redemption of outstanding pledges.

8. The national debt of Great Britain on the first of January, 1818, was £772,401,851.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Oregon Territory contains 311,467 square miles; New Mexico, 77,337 do.; California, 148,691 do.; Territory west of the Mississippi, 745,584 do.; total, 1,861,196 square miles, of 610 acres each. The United States Territory, were it of a square form, would measure 1,820 miles by 1,820.

From the easternmost town in the United States, Eastport, Maine, via the St. Lawrence, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, to Astoria, in Oregon, the distance by the travel route is 4,517 miles. From the Madawaska, in Maine, by the Atlantic route, via New York, Washington, New Orleans, and Galveston, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, is 2,923 miles. From New York to the head of Lake Superior, via Detroit and Mackinaw, is 1,826 miles; thence, down the Mississippi, to the Gulf of Mexico, is 2,284 miles. From Eastport, Maine, to the Bay of San Francisco, in California, on the Pacific, via Portland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Santa Fe, and the Colorado of the West, is 3,644 miles.

The population of the British Possessions in North America is 2,073,000; of which 700,000 persons are in Upper, and 800,000 in Lower Canada; Nova Scotia, 240,000; New Brunswick, 150,000; Newfoundland, 100,000; Prince Edward's Island, 66,000; St. John's Settlement, 10,000.

Great Britain and adjacent islands contained, in 1844, a population of 18,039,865, exclusive of persons in the army, navy, and merchant vessels, not on shore; Ireland, 8,175,218; total, 26,215,083. An official census of the religious belief of the Irish, taken in 1835, showed that of 7,943,910 people, there were 6,427,712 Catholics, 852,064 Protestants, and the other 664,161 of various sects. There is not a county in Ireland in which the Catholics do not outnumber the Protestants. Galway has 4,702 Protestants and 253,155 Catholics; Tipperary 389,292 Catholics, and 17,516 Protestants. In Dublin, the Catholics are three to one.

COMMERCIAL DESOLATION IN CANADA.—The New York Sun, on the authority of an intelligent American merchant in Montreal, says: Within the year past, over five thousand persons, mostly enterprising men, formerly doing a respectable business in Montreal, have been obliged to abandon the city or suffer complete bankruptcy. Over five thousand tenements, stores, shops and dwellings are without tenants, nor can they be rented at any price. The most business streets are comparatively deserted by trade, and it is no fiction that grass grows upon the solitary pavements.

Since the increased facilities given to trade between this city and the Canada merchants, especially of Canada West, there is scarcely a trader who resorts to Montreal for goods. The Canada Gazette of the 12th ult. furnishes an abstract of the gross revenue of the Province for the year ending Oct. 10, 1848. The following table will compare the result with that of the preceding year:

	1847.	1848.
Quarter ending Jan. 5,	\$528,089	\$617,472
Do April 5,	194,746	215,560
Do July 5,	854,961	650,042
Do Oct. 10,	734,923	558,455
Total	\$2,312,719	\$2,041,529
Decrease in 1848 \$260,189, of which amount \$231,495 was a falling off in the Custom House.		
POPULATION OF FRANCE.		
The total population of France in 1841 was 31,230,178. In 1846 it had increased to 35,410,463. The population of Paris is upwards of 1,000,000. The department of the Seine, which includes Paris, numbering 1,364,466. The population embraces 125,785 persons equal to the whole population of Boston—who live at an average of 30 to 40 persons to an acre; 522,921 mechanics; 172,800 salaried men; and 25,800 of the military profession.		

HISTORY OF THE POST-OFFICE.—The Post Office had no existence as an institution for general use till toward the close of the fifteenth century. The establishment of posts we can trace as far back as the Persian Empire and the reign of Darius the First. The correspondence between Julius Caesar and Cicero makes memorable those established by the great Triumvir, between Britain and Rome. His skill in such arrangements, acquired possibly while Surveyor of the Appian Way, gave them a speed unsurpassed in modern time till the introduction of steam. Augustus and his successors maintained them on a larger scale; but their character is indicated by the fact, that the head of this mail establishment was the Captain of the Praetorian Guard. They were courier despatches between the government, and the army military posts furnished the relays that performed the service, and whether they did not also confer their name upon it, is a matter that the lexicographers who derive it from the past participle of a Latin verb, may have yet to settle with the historians. Posts of a like character, the Spanish adventurers found under the Incas of Peru.

The University of Paris, and the affluent merchants of Italy and Germany, following the example of their governments, sent their own messengers for the conveyance of letters. But with the dawn of liberty in the Italian States, and especially in the Duchy of Milan, the post-office first entered upon the duty of serving the citizen as well as the government. And the comprehensive genius of Charles V. systematized it for his vast dominions on the basis of public and social accommodation. He created the first Postmaster General known to history in the person of Leonard, Count of Taxis.

The post-office was introduced into England from Italy, but under ecclesiastical auspices. The Pope's Nuncio was the chief functionary. It was but little used in this form, and was at length thrown aside as one of the papal encroachments. The office of Postmaster General in England enjoys the honor of having been created by Elizabeth, who conferred it upon Thomas Randolph, a gentleman of distinction in the foreign service of the Queen, where he had acquired, as we may presume, a knowledge of the mail establishment of the continent.

It is a notable circumstance that in the seventeenth century the post-office establishment was given away in Germany, as a feudal monopoly, to the family of Taxis—in France it was set up at auction and farmed out for a term of years, and so continued till near the close of the eighteenth century, 1791. And the same disposition was made of it during the Commonwealth in England. In the reign of Queen Anne the post-office department for the British Empire was reorganized under a statute of Parliament that embraced the American Colonies and provided for the establishment of one chief letter office in New York, with others in convenient places in the other provinces.

But it was long anterior to this—as early as the reign of Charles II.—that the popular movements brought the post-office into existence in America, as a convenience of the people, a character in which it had never originated in any nation or country before. A post-office was established in Boston, under John Heyward, by the Colonial Court, in 1677, and in Philadelphia, under Henry Waddy, by order of William Penn, in 1683. The Virginia Assembly gave Mr. Neal a patent as Postmaster General in 1692—which never went into effect. But in 1700, Col. John Hamilton, of New Jersey, obtained a patent from the Colonial Government for a post-office scheme for the whole country, which he carried into successful operation, and for which he obtained indemnity from the English Government when it was suppressed by the statute of Anne, in 1710. The illustrious name of Franklin first appears in connection with the American post-office in 1737. He was then appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, and was commissioned as one of the two deputy postmaster generals of British North America in 1753. The length of the post roads in the thirteen colonies was then 1,532 miles, North Carolina having the most, New Hampshire the least, and New York 57 miles. After improving and enlarging the service, and returning to the British Crown, as he says, three times as much clear revenue as the post-offices of Ireland, he was dismissed as deputy postmaster general, "by a freak of ministers," in 1773. But in the next year, July 26, 1775, he was elected postmaster general of the United Colonies by the unanimous vote of the Continental Congress.

An advance of fifteen years, brings us to 1790, the official documents of which exhibit through some meagre details the extent of post-office operations of the first year of the present government of the United States.—The whole mail service was comprised in 12 contracts, and consisted of a line of posts from Wiscasset to Savannah, with branches to Providence and Newport, to Norwich and New London, to Middletown, to Pittsburgh, to Dover and Easton, to Annapolis, and to Norfolk and Richmond—upon no portion of which was the mail sent oftener than tri-weekly, and on much of it but once in two weeks. Between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh a "complete tour" was performed once in twenty days. The annual cost of the whole service was \$23,702.07. The number of post-offices was 75, and the length of post-roads was 1,875 miles.

If with this service of the first year we compare that of the 58th year of the government, we shall find the growth of this institution in the United States in the number of its offices, the length of its routes, and the frequency of its mails, unequalled in rapidity and extent by any other nation since the beginning of time. (Niles' Nat. Reg.)

	1847.	1848.
Revenue from Taxes in France.		
The following is the total amount of revenue derived from indirect taxes in France for the first nine months of		
1848,	496,412,000.	
1847,	508,774,000.	
Decrease	102,362,000.	
The direct taxes for 1848 sum up—		
Ordinary contributions	430,437,000.	
The 45-centime tax	191,789,000.	
Making	622,226,000.	

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The accounts from the Sandwich Islands are to the end of December. We learn that the relations between the authorities of those islands and the American Commissioner, Mr. Ten Eyck, had been such, that Mr. T. E. had taken down his flag.—N. Y. Herald.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

THE CORRECT POSITION.—Experience is constantly thrusting upon our attention the evils resulting to these Islands, and to every interest connected with them,—from the introduction of spirituous liquors. They are apparent in the resident and in the stranger; they meet us at every turn, and they burst forth from the bacchanal haunts at midnight, and stare us in the face at midday. Need we depict them? He that runs may read.

Our attention has been strikingly called to the subject recently by facts which cannot be controverted. We allude to the conduct of a part of the crew of the U. S. ship Ohio, and also to that of the Amphitrite, immediately before her departure. Some of the crew of the former ship, while enjoying liberty on shore, were guilty of excesses and turbulent conduct, while intoxicated, that are disgraceful in themselves, and destructive of the peace of the community, and the sense of security usually enjoyed by the residents of Honolulu. We are perfectly aware that such a state of things was the occasion of great regret to the officers of the ship, and that they did all in their power to prevent it. But who can control men crazed by liquor? While it is to be had they will have it; and when they get it they become brutes.

We have the fact well attested that the crew of the same ship at Hilo, where no liquor was to be had, were quiet and orderly, and their visit was not there marked by that turbulence and insubordination which characterized it here.—What made the difference? Who doubts that it was liquor? And if liquor produces this evil effect, and it never produces any other, why should it not be prohibited?

This, we contend, is the correct position. A thing that produces such untold evil, and only evil, should be prohibited. If men have not patriotism enough to refrain from making it, and from importing it, and from pointing their neighbors with it, let the law step in, and shield the community from the curse of it, by prohibiting it.

But stop, not so fast, say the English and French Treaties. "We've got you there," chuckle those sapient guardians of the rights, not of His Majesty Kamchameha III.,—but of that miserable old despot, King Alcohol! You can't do it, say they, without breaking faith with us; and it is not for our interests that you should prohibit liquors. It does not matter that it is spoiling our trade. It does not matter that the captains of whale-ships protest against it, as injurious to their voyages, and destructive of discipline in their ships. It does not matter that the crews of men-of-war come on shore and trample upon all the laws and regulations of the place, and set the police at defiance. It does not matter that our fair countrywomen are compelled to utter the biting sarcasm, "Oh, I felt perfectly secure, because I saw plenty of natives about, and I knew they would protect me from the drunken sailors." And they would, too, heathen though some think them. All these, and a thousand other good considerations must be set at naught, and two of the great nations of the earth must combine to prevent the prohibition of an article of traffic that is a blighting curse to all lands where it is known.

We saw, a few days ago, a great boy who had caught a dragon-fly, and tied a long thread to his taper body, and then, in his magnanimity, "acknowledged his independence" by letting him go. What hasn't his moral? Most people would despise that boy. And yet the 6th Article of the treaty is there yet! The poor Lilialula started off in the enjoyment of his acknowledged independence, but—mockery of his hopes—"thus far shalt thou go and no further," says his magnanimous enslaver. He had the power, and that was the only reason he had to offer for his tyranny. We should be ashamed to offer any excuse for the existence of the 6th article of the treaty; it is absolutely inexcusable; and we protest against it before the world. While it stands, however, which we hope will not be long, we would recommend that a police force, amply sufficient to secure the peace, be employed, and that the expense of it,—of that part of it, we mean, which is kept up exclusively for this branch of the subject,—be assessed upon importers, wholesale and retail dealers in spirituous liquors. It is due to the sober part of the community that they be protected from the depredations and insults of the drunkards, and it is but just that those who are engaged in doing the mischief should pay the damage of its infliction.—This is no new view of the subject. Petitions, in the United States, are thronging the Legislatures, praying that the expense occasioned by liquor, in the U. S., be taxed upon those engaged in the traffic. That the proportion of the expenses of the poor-houses, alms-houses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, insane hospitals, prisons, police courts, &c., be assessed upon those who furnish the means for making all these people chargeable upon the community. And why not?

Why should a man whose motto is, "touch not, taste not, handle not," be taxed to support a pauper in the alms-house year after year, who was made so, without question, by some grog-seller? Why should a temperance man be taxed many dollars a year to sustain a police, and courts, and prisons, to punish crimes committed by men under the influence of liquor? It is a well established fact,—not a mere supposition,—that three fourths of the expense of the above enumerated institutions are caused directly by liquor; and why not oblige those who live by it, to die by it too? The injustice is in making honest men pay for the vices of the vicious. And were those engaged in the iniquitous liquor traffic obliged by law to repair the damages their traffic occasions, even in a pecuniary point of view, who could their profits would be entirely consumed, and ten-fold more.

And why should not the man who has fished away, little by little, the hard earnings of his neighbor, in exchange for a poison that brutified his reason, consumed his body, and sent him ultimately to the grave, begging his wife and children, (and such cases exist by thousands,) be compelled to support that wife in her destitution, and those orphans in their beggary? Why should the community, who have had no hand in the deplorable business, be compelled to support that widow and those orphans, while the man who has made them what they are, is enjoying in luxury the fruits of his own traffic?

For just these reasons, and for no others, would we recommend the passage of a law, that should assess upon the traffickers in liquors all the expense their traffic occasions the community, and not oblige the innocent to pay for the vices of the guilty.

Some of the best minds in any country are now devoting their energies and all their efforts to effect the above specified objects in the United States; and who does not perceive that they have justice on their side? That liquor is injurious to the whaling interest we know from its uniform effect in every community; from its peculiar effect upon persons coming in from long sea voyages; from the fact that it had more to do than any other cause in diminishing the English whale-fishery in the Pacific; and from the fact that some twenty or more whaling captains united with many of the most respectable inhabitants of Lahaina, a few years ago, in a memorial to the Governor of Maui, requesting him "to forbid the sale of ardent spirits in Lahaina, at retail, believing their free use to be a curse upon any community, and especially injurious to the class of men which are under our command." Such being the case, why should not all classes who are interested in the prosperity of these Islands, that depend so much upon the whaling fleet, unite to shield that fleet from the evils so much deprecated, and so earnestly asked at the hands of the Governor of Maui?

We are strong believers in moral suasion; and for that reason we feel assured that England and France will not persevere in resisting the appeals which reasonably go out from the Hawaiian Islands, that the restrictions so unjustly imposed upon the government here be speedily removed.—We cannot, in honesty, suffer the subject to repose in its undisturbed repugnance; and as the strong have no right to take advantage of the weak, to their disadvantage, we honestly believe that those nations will, in due time, "do as they would be done by."

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—In making selections for our columns, from books or periodical publications, we do not, of course, vouch for the correctness or perfect accuracy of every statement made. This it would be impossible for us to do. We must take many statements upon the authority and veracity of others. And while it cannot be denied that a wrong view and a biased exposition of particular matters may often be published to the world, we are still of opinion that on all important subjects discussed, and in most of the details given as facts, the truth is honestly designed to be presented.

An error in fact has been pointed out in an article published in our last paper, extracted from "Niles' National Register," under the head of "Labor in various Countries," where it is stated that in Denmark the "under classes are in a condition of bondage, and are bought and sold with the soil on which they labor and pass their lives." This is not true. The latest published authority to which we have access,—Mitchell's Historical Sketch, published in 1848,—says, "The industry of the peasant in Denmark Proper suffers many severe checks; he has been but recently emancipated from personal bondage, and is still subject to many feudal usages."

This is certainly a very different condition from that quoted above, where they are represented as "ancient predial slaves," and we are happy to point out the mistake and correct it. It would appear that the actual condition of the Danish peasant is now precisely that of the Hawaiian peasant; that is, they are still "subject to many feudal usages," and their "industry suffers many severe checks." In view of this fact, we would congratulate the Hawaiian nation, and those by whose "moral persuasion" the political and social condition of the Hawaiian peasant has been elevated, to less than a single generation, from the most abject "feudal servitude" to at least an equality with the condition of the peasantry of one of the oldest countries in Europe. And if the emancipation of the Danish peasantry from the condition of predial slaves deserves a monument to commemorate it, (and it has one,) what should commemorate the triumph of justice, and the rights of man, in this newly discovered little Kingdom? All the honor of the triumph here, is due to the BIBLE.—That alone has been the agent.

THE 6th Anniversary of the Restoration of the Hawaiian Flag was observed in Honolulu in a quiet and appropriate manner. Places of business were generally closed after 11 o'clock; the flags of the shipping and Consulates were raised; salutes were fired, and in the evening Her Majesty the Queen, (in the absence of the King,) gave a reception, which was very numerously attended by official and private parties.

The following foreign official gentlemen and ladies were present:—

H. B. M.'s Consul General;
S. S. Consul and lady;
Ura Vida, lady of the Chilean Consul, and daughter;
Acting Consul of Chile, and lady;
Acting Consul of Peru, and lady;
Royal Danish Consul;
Consul of Hamburg and Bremen, and U. S. Navy Agent.

Among the presentations were four Chinese gentlemen. Notwithstanding Her Majesty and many others were suffering from the prevailing influenza, an unusual attendance, and an unusual degree of satisfaction seemed to pervade all present.

Re-unions, of this sort, have a happy influence upon all, and meet a social want inherent in human nature. They have hitherto been a little too "few and far between."

It is due to the captains of the British brig Richard and William, and the Danish brigantine Emma, to say that the handsome manner in which they dressed their ships was observed and appreciated.

CONSISTENCY.—It is without doubt the duty of the government to protect the persons and property of all within its jurisdiction; and it ought to do it. It is a poor excuse to say that it can't do it. At least it should make a vigorous effort to do it, and then a failure would be less inexcusable. But what we were about to say, was, that the most formal and loud complaints against the excesses committed by the crew of the Ohio, that we have heard made, were by those who are the most extensively engaged in the traffic in liquors, wholesale and retail.—Where art thou, Oh, Consistency? See, tarred, and expect to reap wheat!

IN commemorating the anniversary of the Restoration, on the 31st ult., at the Palace, no one feature of the occasion was more gratifying than that with which the fine, life-like portrait of Admiral Thomas was regarded by those who had been honored with his personal acquaintance, and who had passed through the exciting and trying events of 1843.

The benignity of the man is strikingly exhibited upon the canvass; and it would need no unusual penetration to discover that he was the very man to seize upon the earliest possible occasion to relieve the mind of the King, in regard to the destiny of his little kingdom, so far as Great Britain was concerned. And his quick appreciation of the wishes of his government,—which subsequent events fully justified,—entitled him to a prominent place in the grateful recollection of the King and chiefs, and of all friends of the Hawaiian race, on Restoration Day. And such was the fact on this occasion.

We hear that a large public square is to be reserved in the rapidly extending town of Honolulu, to bear the name of the gallant Admiral, and that it is to be upon the precise spot where the Restoration took place, and where the restored flag was first saluted by British cannon. Such a tribute is every way due to Admiral Thomas, and we hope the absence of the King will not defer, another year, the public dedication of the designated spot to its worthy object.

CALIFORNIA.—We are indebted to Capt. John Paty for the following memoranda:—

Most kinds of dry goods are very abundant "on the coast," and selling at low prices.

All foreigners are allowed to work the mines. Gold is abundant as ever, and a large quantity is expected to be collected this year.

Ten vessels arrived at San Francisco on the 29th June, and 8 on the 30th, all laden with passengers and goods; and many were expected soon.

A bark arrived at Monterey, on the 9th July; reports having sent 8 vessels on their passage to California.

And we may add, in regard to goods brought from California here, that we heard the Auctioneer say that they barely brought enough to pay his commissions! In fact there is scarcely any sale for goods of any kind here at the present time.

No mail from the United States was brought by the Mary Francis, none having been received from Panama by the steamer which arrived there on the 13th of June. We certainly hope to receive European intelligence by the next arrival from California.

WE are happy to announce the safe return to this place of his Honor, Wm. L. Lee, who has been absent about three months, upon the business of the Land Commission on the island of Maui.

Original Correspondence.

For the Polynesian.

DIED.

At his residence in this town, July 29th, Mr. Levi Chamberlain, for 37 years secular superintendent of the Sandwich Islands Mission, aged 56 years 11 months.

Seldom has one more universally, and more deservedly esteemed been followed to the "house appointed for all living." Many in this community have long witnessed his manner of life, purpose, faith, long suffering, gentleness, kindness, charity, patience. And those who have known him best, have most admired his disinterested spirit, his enlarged benevolence, his undeviating integrity, his unswerving devotion to the cause of his Redeemer.

The following brief sketch is taken from the sermon preached at his funeral.

Mr. Chamberlain was born in Dover, Vt. Aug. 28, 1792. He early removed to the family of an uncle in Boston, and was there trained to the mercantile profession.

He entertained from childhood a belief in the system of religion denominated evangelical, but he had arrived at full maturity of years before he ventured to indulge a hope of personal interest in the great salvation. He united with the Park street church, Boston, September 6, 1819.

When of age, he commenced the mercantile business in Boston for himself. In a few years, by industry and economy, he acquired property to the amount of some thousands of dollars, with the almost sure prospect before him of wealth, and every comfort which heart could wish. But the Savior called him to a higher work, and "immediately he conferred not with flesh and blood."

After advising with a few pious and judicious friends, his decision was formed, and although great obstacles lay before him, he was enabled to say, "none of these things move me." He closed his business and commenced academic studies at Andover. After spending some months there, he was called to aid, for a season, in the labors of the Missionary Rooms, Boston. There he was brought into close relation to that distinguished christian philanthropist, Jeremiah Evarts, to whom our departed brother, in many traits of his character, bore a strong resemblance. The same "disinterestedness of spirit, enlarged philanthropy, soundness of judgment, accuracy of detail, laborious industry, undeviating integrity, uniform kindness, and habitual dependence on God," distinguished both these good men.—The discerning eye of Evarts perceived in him qualities admirably fitted for an important post in this mission. And the result has abundantly justified the confidence reposed in him.

Feeling called, in Providence, to this important work, he relinquished all thoughts of laboring directly in the Gospel Ministry. After placing his little property where its yearly avails would help forward the cause of missions, he embarked as secular superintendent of the Sandwich Islands Mission, with the second company of Missionaries sent to this field, and arrived at these Islands, April 27, 1823.

He entered upon his new labors with a self-devotion, which has never wavered. He brought to his work a vigorous mind, a sagacious judgment, a body, slender, though exceedingly active and efficient, and a spirit supremely devoted to his Redeemer and the good of his fellow men. His toil was more incessant and perplexing. But he shrunk from no sacrifice, no self-denial. He was ready to take the lowest place, the poorest fare and the hardest toil; ready to be a "burden

of wood and drawer of water," in building a temple of the Lord on these shores. To his judicious and economical management of the property committed to his trust, it is to be attributed, in a large measure, the efficient and successful operations of this mission.

But his whole energies were not directed to secular affairs of the mission. He early commenced teaching the art of penmanship, in which he so much excelled, to the more advanced of the native pupils. Among his first scholars was the late Hualilio, afterwards the King's secretary and ambassador to the United States, England and France. Long and wearisome days, he employed in examining native scholars. And for a long time, he superintended an Sabbath school, numbering many hundred pupils. He often expressed his deep interest in these labors, and his regret, that he could not spend more time, in testifying directly to the Gospel of the grace of God to this ignorant and degraded people.

In these, and in the secular labors of his department, he was devotedly engaged, until latent disease renewed its attacks and prostrated his strength. Since that time, the more laborious work of his department has devolved on others, but his labors have continued with less interruption, in the midst of great bodily infirmity. His deep interest in the work, and his devotion to the cause of missions would not suffer him to be idle. His extensive correspondence with his brethren in the mission and patrons at home, was continued until his strength was entirely prostrated. This correspondence, considering its quantity and its matter, its sense and accuracy, was truly wonderful.

His long experience, mature judgment and devoted spirit, gave him great influence in the councils. His opinions were frankly and kindly expressed. In his general views and feelings, he leaned to the side of self-denial, of prudence, and of caution. If his advice was not always the best, it was always accompanied with weighty reasonings, with the purest motives and the kindest feelings.

Nearly four years ago, by the urgent advice of his brethren and physicians, he consented to try a voyage to China for his health. He subsequently decided to continue his voyage to a United States, when he was permitted to remove more his two eldest sons, and impart them a father's counsel. After a voyage around the world, and an absence of 19 months, he arrived again at the islands, with health but not improved. While absent, he suffered much from hemorrhage at the lungs. Since his return his bodily strength has been weakened, but his mind has been vigorous and active as ever, and his soul has been soaring upwards.

Early in the present year, his disease assumed a more threatening aspect. A profuse hemorrhage brought him to the borders of the grave. For some weeks his end was looked upon as near, but his mind remained in full vigor, and he was able still to testify to all around him, the Gospel of the grace of God. He did not himself, however, apprehend immediate death. He remarked, "I do not think I shall die now, but I may die soon. I have arrived almost to the end of Jordan. I do not wish to go back. I am now struggling with this wicked heart and with the great enemy. But the will of the Lord be done. Yes, the will of the Lord be done."

These struggles with his own heart were severe. None, but his bosom companions, how severe. But his hope was—"I am ready to the end, sure and steadfast." The enemy, as he remarked, would sometimes stare him in the face and grin his teeth, "but, I know, of him, he is chained."

Speaking on one occasion, of the prospect of protracted suffering, he remarked, "If this were protracted suffering, and preparation for heaven, should I complain? No, I can rejoice in the flames. But if the death struggle are protracted for days, or weeks, it will be trying to the flesh. Not my will, O Lord, but thine be done. Yes, true submission is all I desire. The sometimes tempt me to complain of God's flesh and blood any, but the time has come when the Lord's time is the best time. His will be done. What are my sufferings compared to the sufferings of the Savior? O, those six hours of the Cross!"

When asked, "If he was tired of the mission work," he replied, "O no, far from it, I still love to work longer. My prayer has been, 'not less labor, not less care, not less responsibility, but more, more strength to do them.' But the Lord has taken away my strength, and given my work to others. I cannot do any more work in this prayer, the Lord knew was true. His will be done."

To a friend, who visited his sick bed one night attended with heavy chamber, he said, "Did you hear that sweet voice last night? Was the voice of the great I am. O, how it fell over our heads! It sounded like a music to my ears; yes, speak Lord for thy servant's benefit."

But the Lord had not yet come to us! He was still to himself. After this attack, he revived and lingered for six months on the verge of the grave. He was able at times, to sit up and speak about his country, but still with the work of death. His mind was uniformly upon God. From the Bible, he derived comfort, support and consolation. With the psalmist, he was able to say, "My flesh and my heart failed, but God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever." Yes, he repeated, with emphasis, "the strength of my heart, the strength of my heart and my portion forever. What more I ask?"

On the Sabbath before his death, he remarked, "one more precious Sabbath; I have to-day comparatively free from pain, and my mind is now peaceful. Praise the Lord for his goodness, O my soul." On the following Sabbath, July 29th, a return of hemorrhage warned him of approaching death. He called for his attending physician and friends, that his end might be near. But he was ready, and only desired to say a few words over Jordan, which were fully granted. From this time, he was unable to converse but little. He would be prostrated and he expressed a strong desire to go, but as usual, "not my will but thine be done."

On Sabbath morning, he was able to take a few minutes leave of his companions, and with his two children who accompanied him, he said and imparting to them his last words of counsel and comfort, and bidding them to be true to God and to their fellow men, without a word of farewell, and without any other words, he passed away.